NOVEMBER — 1951
PRICE — 30¢

15 REDWOOD TREES

and Where They Grow

by W. Warren Anderson

Dawn Redwood
(Metasequoia)

Believed extinct 20 million years ago . . . recently found still alive in western China.

(Photo—California Academy of Sciences)

METASEQUOIA — Chinese Dawn Redwood, about 18 mos. old, grown from Chinese seed by Rare Plant Club.

Chinese DAWN REDWOOD *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*

One of the outstanding botanical discoveries of modern times was the recent find, near Chungking, China, of an ancient form of Redwood tree—which has been named as a separate genus of the Redwood Family, Metasequoia. Fossil remains of this tree have been found in ancient rocks, in Europe, Manchuria, Japan, Alaska, Oregon, the Rocky Mountains and near Chesapeake Bay. Scientists have concluded that the Dawn Redwood lived from the Age of Dinosaurs to the Ice Age, from 20 to 60 million years ago. Its discovery still alive was a real surprise, as it had been believed to be long ago extinct.

The Dawn Redwood differs from Sequoia sempervirens, its probable near relative, in several ways. It is deciduous in winter—its branches are ascending instead of horizontal or drooping—its female cones are on long, naked stems—its male cones are on long spikes resembling our southern Baldcypress—its "needles" or leaflets are in opposite pairs instead of the alternate arrangement found in Baldcypress and S. sempervirens. In baby Dawn Redwoods, the foliage is profuse, light green, delicate and graceful as a fern. The adult tree in clumps grows to slender spires like S. sempervirens—in isolated specimens, it grows a full, well-rounded shape only slightly columnar.

Today, there are probably more Dawn Redwoods in the United States than in China. Seeds and baby trees have been distributed by Dr. E. D. Merrill of Harvard's Arnold Arboretum and by Dr. R. W. Chaney of the University of California. They have survived in Sitka, Juneau, Boston, Philadelphia and as far south as Panama. No more seeds come from RED China. Our several thousand Dawn Redwoods, grown from cuttings, appear identical with seedlings.

To us, it is fascinating that the "Baldcypress" (Taxodium distichum) of Dixie, is almost a "Twin" for the Dawn Redwood, in almost every detail except cone and seed. Both once grew over much of Europe, Asia and North America—one survived ONLY in China, the other ONLY in Dixie. We have shipped many, to be planted as deciduous twins.

The Redwood Family (Taxodiaceae)

15 Living Species—(many extinct species)—for a variety of climates

Almost everyone is surprised to learn that there are 15 species plus 21 varieties in the 9 genera of Taxodiaceae, the Redwood branch of the Pine family. These 36 different "Redwoods" vary from dwarf shrubs to giant trees, growing in various climates, in many parts of the world.

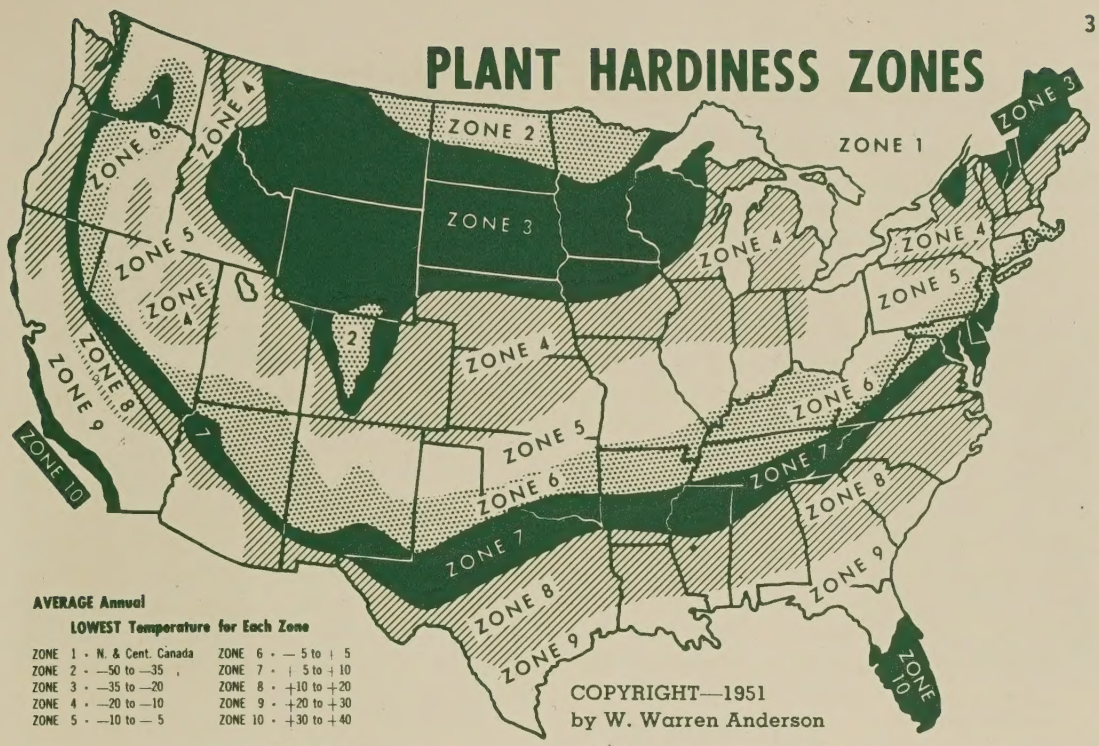
Although botanists differ, here is the best list of "Redwoods" we have been able to compile to date:

1. SEQUOIA—Redwood. 2 species plus 6 varieties, evergreen.
   S. sempervirens—Coast Redwood, California, hardy to 15° above zero.
   3 var.—adpressa, glauca, pendula.
   S. gigantea — Giant Sequoia, California, hardy to 25 below, if protected when young, if handled right—if not, to zero or above.
   3 var.—aureum, glaucum, pendulum.
2. METASEQUOIA—Dawn Redwood. 1 species, deciduous, recently found alive in China.
   M. glyptostroboides — hardy in Mass., S. Alaska.
3. TAXODIUM—Bald Cypress. 3 species plus 6 varieties, not a true cypress.
   T. distichum—Southern Bald Cypress, S.E. states, deciduous, hardy to New England when protected. 5 varieties:
   T. mucronatum—Mexican Cypress. Mexico, evergreen, largest diameter tree. Not hardy.
4. GLYPTOSTROBUS—Chinese Swamp Redwood. 1 or 2 species, evergreen.
   G. heterophyllus—China, shrub to 10 feet, not hardy. (Some botanists class as Taxodium.) Also called G. pensilis.
5. CRYPTOMERIA — Japanese Cedar. 1 species plus 7 varieties, evergreen.
   C. japonica—Japan, China, evergreen tree to 125 ft., not a true cedar, hardy even in New England when sheltered.
6. CUNNINGHAMIA — Cunninghamia. 2 species, evergreen, hardy to 15 above zero.
   C. lanceolata or *sinensis*—China Fir—bushy tree to 80 ft. tall.
   C. Konishii — Formosan Cunninghamia, smaller leaves—grown also in S. W. China. (Some botanists class as Taiwania.)
7. ARTHROTAXIS — Arthrotaxis. Tasmania, 3 species. evergreen, probably very hardy.
   A. selaginoides—mountain tree to 100 feet.
   A. cupressoides—up to 40 ft. tall.
   A. laxifolia—up to 40 feet.
   (Some botanists class as Cunninghamia.)
8. SCIADOPITYS — Umbrella Pine. 1 species, 2 varieties, hardy to Maine, if protected.
   S. verticellata — evergreen, requires moist soil all year, to 100 ft.
9. TAIWANIA—Taiwania. 1 species.
   T. cryptomerioides—tall evergreen, Formosa & S. W. China—scale-like leaves—not hardy.

If you have not room enough for a giant Redwood, or live in an unsuitable climate, perhaps you can grow one of the dwarfs or one of the more hardy varieties. The Rare Plant Club is attempting to build up a complete collection of all 36 "Redwoods," which we believe has never been done. Wherever you are, if you want to grow one Redwood or a grove of many varieties, let us know your climate and location problem. We may be able to help you.

SOON—ALL 15 species, plus varieties—later, improved HYBRIDS

PLANT HARDINESS ZONES



ZONES are an APPROXIMATE basis for choosing the kinds of plants which can survive AVERAGE winters. People who use EXTRA CARE, who protect plants with mulches, wind screens, etc., may succeed with a plant in places one or even two zones colder than is NORMAL for that plant. People who give NO special care may lose a plant, even in a normal zone, when the first "hard winter" arrives.

REMEMBER—ALL PLANTS when young, are more tender to freezing by two or three zones. The "infancy period" of all plants varies from a few weeks for annuals to 10 or even 20 years for a tree that lives several thousand years.
The LOWEST winter temperatures each year for 40 years—recorded by the U. S. Weather Bureau—were averaged to outline these zones. This study covered 1895 to 1935.

CLIMATIC ZONES FOR REDWOOD TREES

LOWEST Winter Temperatures (Fahr.) For Each

This is the ONLY study of WINTER HARDINESS of the 15 living species of "Redwood Trees" ever made—and will probably be improved—although we believe it to be substantially accurate. It was compiled from data on these trees growing in the United States and in many foreign lands. NO ONE can guarantee the success of ANY plant, in ANY environment.

CLIMATE	ZONE	LOWEST Temperature	Species of "Redwood" Suitable
ARCTIC	1	— ? to —50	Probably NO Redwood can succeed.
	2	—50 to —35	ZONE 3 trees MIGHT survive with exceptional site and care.
COLD	3	—35 to —20	Metasequoia, Taxodium distichum, Taxodium ascendens—all deciduous.
	4	—20 to —10	Above trees have proved hardy.
Cold TEMPERATE	5	—10 to — 5	Trees in above zones—also Sequoia gigantea, Cryptomeria (Species), Sciadopitys.
	6	— 5 to + 5	Trees in ALL zones above.
	7	+ 5 to +10	Trees in ALL zones above.
Warm TEMPERATE	8	+10 to +20	Trees in ALL zones above—also Sequoia sempervirens, Cunninghamia sinensis, Athrotaxis cupressoides.
	9	+20 to +30	Trees in ALL zones above—also Taxodium mucronatum, Taiwania, Cunninghamia Konishii, Athrotaxis selaginoides. Athrotaxis laxifolia, Glyptostrobus.
SUB-TROPICAL	10	+30 to +40	Trees in ALL zones above.
TROPICAL	HEAT—not cold is the problem		In shaded, deep-forest—trees in ALL zones above. SOLITARY trees, NOT shaded—ONLY Taxodium mucronatum, Taiwania, Cunninghamia Konishii, Glyptostrobus.

FOREIGN LANDS: Consult your own records of LOWEST WINTER TEMPERATURES, to determine which Zone applies to YOUR location. We will greatly appreciate your sending us such LOWEST temperature records, from anywhere in the world.

NOTE: For data on planting site, time and method—and CARE of Redwood Trees, see our booklet "You Too Can Grow A Redwood Tree."

HORTUS II lists 14 "Redwoods"—Harvard University proved "graft-compatibility"

For ZONE 3 or warmer

Metasequoia glyptostroboides

DAWN REDWOOD

An ancient form of Redwood Tree, believed extinct 20 million years ago, recently found still alive in China. "Needles" opposite instead of spiral, deciduous tree about 100 ft. tall, foliage light green, soft, fernlike. One of the most hardy of Redwoods, baby trees have survived winter in Boston, Philadelphia & Juneau. No more seeds from Red China—cuttings are now the only way. This tree and the "Bald Cypress", almost twins, hardy in cold states.

Taxodium distichum

BALD CYPRESS

In Dixie, this twin of the Dawn Redwood, unkempt in its native swamps, gives no hint of its beauty under proper cultivation. Away from swamps, it escapes diseases and pests, has no "cypress knees", grows to a broad stately column of dense, fernlike foliage which frosts to a rich orange-brown before falling. In the Sierra Nevada foothills, we took seeds from one 100 ft. tall and 101 years old. Hardy to So. Maine —a beautiful sister of the Dawn Redwood.

Taxodium ascendens

POND CYPRESS

This "little sister" of the Bald Cypress was formerly named a variety, Hortus II calls it a separate species. Rare in cultivation, even in Dixie. Ragged in native southern swamps, it is a shapely lawn or park tree. Deciduous, it has tiny, narrow, pointed, soft, scale-like leaves—light green, hugging close to the twigs and pointing the same way. Bark thick, furrowed. "Cones" the size of a hazelnut to a small walnut. In the Redwood Family, only the Glyptostrobus is smaller. Hardy in northern states.

For ZONE 5 or warmer

SIERRA REDWOOD

The largest, oldest and most spectacular tree on earth. Often lives 3 to 4,000 years. Young trees often flare at the base resembling an Indian tepee half-hid by branches which sweep the ground for centuries. Thousand-year-old trees have no branches for the first 150 feet. Foot-thick bark of light cinnamon-brown; foliage of tiny scales varying in color from bluish to golden green. Not good on a 35 ft. lot. From the tropics to "10 below climates" — most widely planted Redwood.

Sequoia gigantea

JAPAN CEDAR

Erect, plume-shaped evergreen tree to 125 feet, with dark brownish bark. Often called plume cryptomeria — each branchlet a plume, each branch is a larger composite plume. Foliage dark green, coarse 3 or 4-angled needles ½ to 1 in. long. Cones ¾ in., be-whiskered looking. Much grown in Japan and China, for beauty, for excellent lumber. Has proved hardy to New York, in sheltered spots, even to Boston. A whole grove in Severna Park, Md.

Cryptomeria japonica

UMBRELLA PINE

Japanese tree to 120 ft. Looks like a pine with coarse, stiff needles in whorls around the twigs —like the bare ribs of an umbrella blown inside out. Needles the size of a small soda straw, 3-6 in. long, with deep furrows on both sides, dark glossy green above with two white bands beneath. Bark nearly smooth, gray-brown, red-brown beneath. Cones 3-5 in. long, with loose, woody scales—looks at the tip like a rose carved from wood. Well known as far north as New York and Massachussetts.

Sciadopitys verticellata

Choose ONLY those hardy for YOUR climate—except for growing indoors.

For ZONE 8 or warmer

Sequoia Sempervirens

COAST REDWOOD

The world's tallest tree, more slender than Sierra Redwood. Dark brown bark, evergreen foliage coarsely fern-like, tree spire-like when crowded, grows 3 feet per year in right place. Sprouts new trees from stumps. Thrives in ocean fog, but also lives in hot, dry Spain along an irrigation ditch. Tender to cold below 15 above zero. Likes crowded forest conditions. May live 2,000 years; logs last centuries on ground. Burls (knobs) cut from the trunk, sprout shoots in a dish of water.

Cunninghamia sinensis

CHINA FIR

Evergreen from East Asia, up to 80 feet tall, with moderately slender trunk and very bushy "feather-duster" crown. Grown as far north as Pennsylvania but may die back in very severe winters, sprouts from stump becoming very bushy. Is safer south of Ohio River — two trees in Bowling Green, Va. over a century old, best in the U. S. Cones about 2 in. long, pine-like but with thin, sharp-pointed scales. A vigorous tree, suggests a girl with a "windblown bob", not for cold climate.

Athrotaxis cupressoides

PENCIL PINE

Tasmanian evergreen tree to 40 ft.—unknown almost everywhere else. Wood similar to cedar or redwood, used to make pencils. The foliage is scale-like, similar to Sequoia gigantea, each scale 1/6 in. long, hugging the twigs closely. Cones are ½ in. or less, with tiny seeds. In 3 years, we have been unable to get seeds, or even a photograph of this tree. Even Botanical Gardens in Australia, just across the channel from Tasmania, have ASKED US to send them this tree, IF WE EVER GET IT.

For ZONE 9 or warmer

WATER PINE

Smallest tree of the Redwood Family—a miniature of the Dawn Redwood and Bald Cypress, Is native to S. E. China. Believed hardy only in warm climates. Often confused with Taxodiums, but actually very rare. Cones ¾ in. long —name means "carved cone." Photo shows tree in Golden Gate Park beside lily pool. Foliage dense, light green, turns reddish in autumn. To 15 ft.—can be grown in conservatories with ferns, sub-tropicals, etc. A feathery midget in a family of rugged giants.

Glyptostrobus heterophyllus

FORMOSA FIR

Similar to China Fir but taller—to 100 ft.—with cinnamon-brown bark (like Sequoia gigantea) which turns gray-white with age. Leaves stiff, needle-pointed but shorter—½ to 1 in. long — gray-green with 2 narrow stomatic bands above and 2 broad white bands beneath. Leaves longer on juvenile trees. Cones ½ to 1 in. long, pine-like with a point on each scale. A handsome tree with thick foliage. A hardier strain of this tree is in the Himalayas—we are trying to get it also.

No Photo Yet

Cunninghamia Konishii

HYBRID PINE

Tasmanian evergreen tree to 40 ft., believed to be a natural hybrid between A. selaginoides and A. cupressoides. Scale-like foliage midway in size between the foliage of its supposed parents. Its wood also similar to redwood. Cones to ¾ inch across, with small seeds—both similar to those of Coast Redwood. Grows in rugged mountains, probably has never been in the United States. We have foliage, but are unable to get live seeds. We have located this tree in Eire, and will try to get seeds or cuttings!

Athrotaxis laxifolia

Climatic Map and Tree List on page 3—will help you choose safely

For ZONE 9 or warmer

Taxodium mucronatum

MONTEZUMA CYPRESS

Similar to Bald Cypress and Dawn Redwood, but almost a sub-tropical. Semi - deciduous, leaves falling the second year, and almost deciduous in Zone 9. Bears no cones except in warm climate. Several trees in Emperor Montezuma's garden were big trees when Cortez conquered Mexico — some are still there. One tree at Tule, near the Mexican-Guatemalan border, is much disputed as "the world's largest diameter" tree —about 45 feet.

Taiwania cryptomeriodes

TAIWANIA

Formosan tree to 200 ft. — tallest "Redwood" next to the 2 Sequoias. Often has a clean trunk up to 100 or 150 ft., with small crown and short branches like old Sequoia giganteas. Believed to live about 1,000 years. Foliage of tiny dark green "spikes" like Cryptomeria, but coarser. Leaves on fertile branches ½ in. long, trangular. Leaves on sterile branches, round, incurved and keeled, inside and outside. Cones ½ in., seeds ¼ in. long. An evergreen that becomes a stately giant.

Athrotaxis selaginoides

KING WILLIAM PINE

Tasmanian evergreen tree to 100 ft., growing from 2,000 ft. to 4,000 ft., rainy climate. Foliage coarser than Sequoia gigantea, more like Taiwania, incurved along twigs. Cone almost identical with California Coast Redwood, gray-brown instead of reddish-brown. Seed also similar. Lumber bulletin of Tasmanian Government says its lumber is almost identical with the Coast Redwood. Tree grows longer branches, less spirelike. Almost unknown elsewhere.

California Sequoias Now Grow Around the World

From 1849 to 1860, the California Gold Rush spread the two BIG Redwood Trees over the globe. In two years of spare-time correspondence, we have located about 100 large trees in the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, and several thousand in foreign lands—all transplanted or grown from seeds. The list grows constantly, as we offer a Redwood—or other rare plant—to anyone who sends us a good glossy photo with age and dimension data, of any Sequoia growing outside California which we do not already have. To foreign lands, we give free seeds.

Sierra Redwood — Sequoia gigantea

Far more hardy to cold and equally sturdy to heat, this tree grows in a wide climatic range. In the United States, of large trees, Pennsylvania has nine, oldest 97 years; Rhode Island one, of about 60 years; Long Island one, or 45 years; North Carolina, Washington, D. C., Oklahoma, New Jersey, Delaware all have one or more. Younger trees grow from New York to San Diego, from Vancouver to Georgia. In foreign lands, there are over 1,000 — about 500 in Germany alone, two groves in Austria, many in the British Isles, a few in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and Guatemala, and many in Australia and New Zealand. Many are nearly 100 years old.

Coast Redwood — Sequoia sempervirens

Both the Dawn and Coast Redwoods once grew over much of Europe and Asia, and from Oregon to Georgia. Today, South Carolina leads with eight about 100 years old; Virginia has 38, but only one a century old; Washington, D. C., has one; a few are found in New Jersey, North Carolina, Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Tennessee. Younger trees are growing in Texas, Kentucky, and other southern and southeastern states—a total of several hundred trees. In foreign lands, Spain has a grove older than the State of California; Ireland and England have many, dating to about 1860; South Africa has three separate groves; Australia and New Zealand have many, some nearing 100 years; Italy has a few; Brazil has one.

Their ADAPTABILITY Proved

The Sierra Redwood lives from Guatemala to northern Germany, near the cold Baltic Sea. The Coast Redwood lives in hot, dry Spain and South Africa, by irrigation—and in cool, rainy New Zealand. In past ages, and today, BOTH trees have succeeded in a wide range of soils. Most failures have been when the trees were young — and tender. And usually the failure has been the fault, not of the trees, but of human beings who would NOT take the trouble to give these giant trees even a fair IMITATION of their natural habitat. The old NOTION that "you can't grow Redwood trees outside of California" dies hard, but is has been exploded by our list of nearly 2,000 of the 2 California Sequoias that ARE GROWING in "eastern" U. S. and around the world!

You, Too, Can Grow Redwood Trees!

CARE when YOUNG, PROPER SITE—imitates habitat, makes them succeed

CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE or ORDER BY LETTER

ORDER

RARE PLANT CLUB
208 McAllister Ave.
KENTFIELD, CALIFORNIA

Date_____

Ship Trees
to arrive_____

Please accept my order for the following:

TREES (Approx. in order of hardiness.)	Quantity	Size Wanted	Size 2nd Choice	Price
Metasequoia glyptostroboides				
Taxodium distichum				
SEQUOIA gigantea				
Cryptomeria (species)				
SEQUOIA sempervirens				
Cunninghamia sinensis				

BOOKS — Fill in price of ones you want

YOU, TOO, CAN GROW A REDWOOD . . . . . $_____
BIG TREES . . . . . $_____
REDWOODS of COAST & SIERRA $_____
SAVE-THE-REDWOODS PAMPH. $_____
CULTIVATED CONIFERS . . . $_____
SHRUBS & VINES—AMER. . . . $_____
HORTUS SECOND . . . . . $_____

Total Cost—Books $_____

Total Cost—Trees . . $_____

Redwood Humus . . $_____
(Dry, approx. 2 lbs.—$1.00)

Atlas Fert. Emulsion $_____
(Pint, makes 30 gals.—$1.00)

Total Cost—Books . $_____

Amount Enclosed . $_____

When ordering, be SURE to PRINT your name and address carefully.

Ship to_____

Street & No. (or Route No.)_____

City_____ State_____

LARGER TREES are more hardy—BABY TREES cost less, require more CARE

CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE or ORDER BY LETTER

ORDER AT ONCE—IF YOU WANT A REDWOOD FOR CHRISTMAS

ORDER

RARE PLANT CLUB
208 McAllister Ave.
KENTFIELD, CALIFORNIA

Date _____
Ship Trees _____
to arrive _____

Please accept my order for the following:

TREES (Approx. in order of hardiness.)	Quantity	Size Wanted	Size 2nd Choice	Price
Metasequoia glyptostroboides				
Taxodium distichum				
SEQUOIA sempervirens				
Cryptomeria (species)				
SEQUOIA sempervirens				
Cunninghamia sinensis				

BOOKS	Add 1¢ per word
YOU, TOO, CAN GROW A REDWOOD	$
BIG TREES	$
REDWOODS of COAST & SIERRA	$
SAVE THE REDWOODS PAMPH.	$
CULTIVATED CONIFERS	$
SHRUBS & VINES—AMER.	$
MORTUS SECOND	$
Total Cost—Books	$

Total Cost—Trees . $ _____

Redwood Humus . . $ _____
(Dry, approx. 2 lbs.—$1.00)

Alice Fort Emulsion $ _____
(Pint makes 30 gals.—$1.00)

Total Cost—Books . $ _____

Amount Enclosed . $ _____

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Ship to _____

Street & No. (or Route No.) _____

City _____ State _____

LARGER TREES are more hardy—BABY TREES cost less, require more CARE

CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE and MAIL AT ONCE—DON'T DELAY

ORDER TA KEDWOOD NOW CHRISTMAS

STOP Christmas Tree FIRES
A LIVING REDWOOD Tree Is FIRESAFE

EVERY Christmas, dead "sawed-off" Christmas Trees of pine and fir, start fires that kill people, destroy millions of dollars worth of property.

A bulletin issued by the National Board of Fire Underwriters says: "Your Christmas Tree is very combustible—being filled with pitch and resin, it ignites easily and burns furiously. It is virtually impossible for a non-skilled person to decorate a Christmas Tree successfully with electricity or candle." They and EVERYBODY concerned to avoid fire—lay of which are followed in homes.

YOU wouldn't pile gasoline-soaked paper and kindling wood in your home, and drape electric lights over the pile. Yet the dead pine or fir Christmas Tree, in a heated room, with hot lights drying the needles—soon becomes equally dangerous.

Neither "flame-proofing" chemicals nor "Safety Rules" have solved the problem. Just as the annual mayhem and murder from Fourth-of-July fireworks has been stopped by law, so Christmas Tree fire hazards MUST be ended. America — YOU included — CAN adopt a NEW TYPE of Christmas Tree, which will keep Christmas Merry, and SAFE.

REDWOOD TREES Contain TANNIC ACID —Which Is Used In FIRE EXTINGUISHERS!

Why not adopt a tree which contains, instead of dangerous PITCH and RESIN, a TANNIC ACID sap which puts out fires! Redwood Trees are hard to burn, even when "sawed-off" and dead. ALIVE, they are almost impossible to ignite, except by long lighting with a blow-torch — and then they only char slowly. They NEVER FLARE UP like pitch and resin trees.

YOU can have a FIRESAFE, LIVING RED WOOD Christmas Tree! Get one 3 to 5 feet tall, above the tub, which means 4½ to 6½ feet tall overall. Use it for SEVERAL Christmases—by keeping it in the tub on porch or terrace, by giving it water but no fertilizer, to avoid too rapid growth. After a few years, plant it outdoors, and have a fine and beautiful tree. It has PAID YOUR DEBT in the dollars you saved by NOT buying "sawed-off" fire-trap trees for several Christmas seasons!

OR, you can begin with a small REDWOOD Tree in a pot. Use it as a Table Tree a year or two, then transfer it to a tub and use as a full-size Christmas Tree for several years more. This plan soon gives you a FIRESAFE REDWOOD Christmas Tree for no more than you pay for a fire-trap tree ONCE!

You can get your REDWOOD Christmas Tree ANY time of year, the sooner the better. Keep YOUR Christmas Merry, and SAFE!

* * *

We will help Universities, Experiment Stations, Nurserymen, ANYONE — to learn to grow Redwood Trees for Christmas, or for other uses. Seeds and instructions available at our cost, to help the good work along. The cooperation of fire departments, fire insurance companies, etc., requested.

RARE PLANT CLUB

A small group of us, native to the Midwest, now live in California. We have been delighted with the hundreds—yes, thousands of plants, trees and flowers, native and imported from all over the world, that thrive in this mild climate. We were surprised to discover that a number of these plants we never saw before would grow in other parts of the U.S., with proper care. So we wanted to share them with our friends and former neighbors back home. What began as a hobby soon prompted us with demands—the Rare Plant Club resulted.

Now anyone in the U.S. can get their name on our mailing list. From time to time, we mail information (like this folder) on Sequoias, about rare plants they can perhaps grow. We try to tell all we can about the climate, soil, planting and care each plant requires, so YOU can decide whether YOU would like to try to grow such a plant, indoors or outdoors.

No obligation, no dues, no expense—unless you decide you want one or more of the plants we describe. Then you may order and we simply put the plant on your regular charge account. We reserve the right to stop accepting names for our mailing list any time it gets too big for us to mail the mailing expense. Then too, if we don't hear anything from you in a year or so, we drop your name from the list, assuming you are no longer interested—to make room for someone who is.

If YOU would like to get on our mailing list, just drop us a postcard or letter saying—"Put me on your mailing list." That's all there is to it—but BE SURE to spell your name and address clearly.

We will appreciate your cooperation in helping the Rare Plant Club increase its service to the thousands of folks who have been hoping for rare plants like these to become available. We now import foreign plants also.

We hope, in another year or so, to incorporate the Rare Plant Club as a NON-PROFIT Society—to grow, hybridize and distribute rare plants.

GUARANTEE

We use the utmost care to have all our plants true to name and as described, all plants, seeds, bulbs, etc., healthy, free from diseases, vigorous, and carefully packed for shipment. The Rare Plant Club gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the growth or productiveness of any stock we sell. Liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price. We cannot be held responsible for your culture, soil or weather conditions, nor for the acts of the transportation company. However, we are sincerely interested in helping you to succeed in growing the rare plants we offer, and want to assist you in every way that is reasonable.

BANK REFERENCE
Wells-Fargo Bank, San Francisco, Calif.

RARE PLANT CLUB
208 McAllister Ave.
KENTFIELD, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

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You can get your REDWOOD Christmas Tree ANY time of year, the sooner the better. Keep YOUR Christmas Merry, and SAFE!

* * *

We will help Universities, Experiment Stations, Nurserymen, ANYONE — to learn to grow Redwood Trees for Christmas, or for other uses. Seeds and instructions available at our cost, to help the good work along. The cooperation of fire departments, fire insurance companies, etc., requested.

RARE PLANT CLUB

A small group of us, native to the Midwest, now live in California. We have been delighted with the hundreds—yes, thousands of plants, trees and flowers, native and imported from all over the world, that thrive in this mild climate. We were surprised to discover that a number of these plants we never saw before would grow in other parts of the U.S., with proper care. So we wanted to share them with our friends and former neighbors back home. What began as a hobby soon swamped us with demands—the Rare Plant Club resulted.

Now anyone in the U.S. can get their name on our mailing list. From time to time, we mail information (like this folder on Sequoias) about rare plants they can perhaps grow. We try to tell all we can about the climate, soil, planting and care each plant requires, so YOU can decide whether YOU would like to try to grow such a plant, indoors or outdoors.

No obligation, no dues, no expense—unless you decide you want one or more of the plants we describe. Then you may order and we ship you the plant of your choice with directions for growing. We reserve the right to stop accepting names for our mailing list, any time it gets too big for us to afford the mailing expense. Then too, if we don't hear anything from you in a year or so, we drop your name from the list, assuming you are no longer interested—to make room for someone who is.

If YOU would like to get on our mailing list, just drop us a postcard or letter saying—"Put me on your mailing list." That's all there is to it—but BE SURE to spell your name and address clearly.

We will appreciate your cooperation in helping the Rare Plant Club increase its service to the thousands of folks who have been hoping for rare plants like these to become available. We now import foreign plants also.

We hope, in another year or so, to incorporate the Rare Plant Club as a NON-PROFIT Society — to grow, hybridize and distribute rare plants.

GUARANTEE

We use the utmost care to have all our items true to name and as described, all plants, seeds, bulbs, etc., healthy, free from disease, vigorous, and carefully packed for shipment. The Rare Plant Club gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the growth or productiveness of any stock we sell. Liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price. We cannot be held responsible for your culture, soil or weather conditions, nor for the acts of the transportation company. However, we are sincerely interested in helping you to succeed in growing the rare plants we offer, and want to assist you in every way that is reasonable.

BANK REFERENCE
Wells-Fargo Bank, San Francisco, Calif.

RARE PLANT CLUB
208 McAllister Ave.
KENTFIELD, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

RARE PLANT CLUB 208 McAllister Ave. KENTFIELD - CALIFORNIA - U.S.A.

Will you please mail your FREE printed matter about Redwood Trees and other Rare Plants, to the following:

NAME	Street or RFD	City	State	Remarks

REMARKS:
Such information as -"country estate" -"farmer" -"large city lot" - "private greenhouse" -"garden club officer" - "nurseryman" -"camellia fan"- etc. will help us to send information of most interest to each name. THANKS for your cooperation.

MY OWN NAME

_____

St. or RFD _____

City _____ State _____

RARE PLANT CLUB
208 McAllister Ave.
KENTFIELD, **CALIFORNIA**

Return Postage Guaranteed

A REDWOOD TREE for CHRISTMAS!

Later, plant outdoors—have RAREST tree!

A live Redwood for a table-tree this Christmas! It's easy, Lift tree and soil-ball out of shipping pot—set in clay pot same size. Wrap clay pot with Christmas paper, or set clay pot in plastic pot to fit.

Next Spring, re-pot your table-tree in a large pot. Sink pot outdoors in ground, in light shade —Redwoods grow FAST—soon you will have a 6-foot LIVE Christmas Tree!

SIERRA REDWOOD (Sequoia gigantea) in 20-inch tub—ready to be used as a LIVING—FIRESAFE Christmas Tree.
Tree 53 in. above tub—overall 5 ft. 9 in.

A LIVING FIRE-SAFE Christmas Tree

EVERY Christmas sees dead, "sawed-off" Christmas Trees of pine and fir, starting fires that kill somebody and destroy millions of dollars worth of property. Because pine and fir trees contain PITCH and RESIN, which are almost as inflammable as gasoline.

Redwood Trees have NO PITCH or RESIN—instead a sap of TANNIC ACID, which is a chemical used in some fire extinguishers! Even "sawed-off," they are hard to burn. ALIVE, they are almost impossible to ignite.

YOU can have a FIRE-SAFE LIVING Redwood Christmas Tree. In a tub, it may be used for several years—and PAY FOR ITSELF—in fire-trap Christmas Trees you DON'T have to buy.

A full-size LIVE SIERRA REDWOOD CHRISTMAS TREE can be yours NOW —if you prefer. See page 7 for sizes and prices.

HURRY—we MUST ship early Dec.